NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1871.

MENT. UNAVAILING BRAVERY OF THE FRENCH-SU-PERIORITY OF THE PRUSSIAN ARTILLERY-HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES-GEN. CHANZY RETIRES IN TOLERABLE ORDER. LONDON, Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.

The following details, by an eye-witness, of the battle of Wednesday last, between the Prussians, under Prince Frederick Charles, and the French Army of the Loire, under Gen. Chanzy, before Le Mans, have been received :

After the defeat of Tuesday (Jan. 10), Gen. Chanzy rallied his broken columns, and, having received reenforcements, determined to strike another blow to retrieve his fortunes. After a night of unceasing labor and anxiety, daylight found the French forces prepared for the conflict. Their army consisted of three corps, the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentyfirst, respectively, under the command of Admiral equiberry and Gens. Colomb and Jouffrey. These corps averaged 50,000 men each, making an effective force of 150,000 men, the whole under the command of Gen. Chanzy. By 10 o'clock in the morning Jour quiberry's corps had taken up a position on the right bank of the river Huisne, Gen. Colomb's on the plateau of Auveurs, and Gen, Jouffrey's on the right, covering the village of Brette.

The Prussians advanced along three roads, apparently 100,000 strong. Soon after 10 o'clock sharp firing was opened by the . russians from well-located batteries on the left of the French. It was replied to with spirit. Soon a large force of German infantry, flanked by cavalry, advanced under cover of a heavy artillery fire, striking the right of Admiral Jourequiberry's position. The assaulting column was met by a fierce artillery fire from many guns, including a number of mitrailleuses of the new pattern. The struggle now became exceedingly severe, and was well contested. But although the Germans suffered heavy loss, they finally succeeded in driving back the French, capturing two guns and taking and holding the important position near the river. Gen. Chanzy moved forward his reserves of artillery to the support of Admiral Jourequiberry, which checked for a while the further advance of the Germans in

Two or three severe assaults were made by the Germans to secure further advantages, the object being to take the position held by the French at La Tillere The French, however, were strongly posted, and fought with great courage and determination. Each assault was repulsed with serious loss to the Germans, the French also losing heavity. Meantime an equally fierce attack was made on the French line covering the railroad to Chartres and Paris. After two hours' desperate fighting the French center was driven back. It retreated, however, slowly and in good order for a short distance only, to a position in rear of that first occupied, and where the rising ground afforded good facilities for the artillery. Here a heavy force of guns was parked, which, manned by the marines, opened a severe and well-directed fire upon the advancing enemy. This not only checked the Germans, but compelled them to fall back in turn. A heavy counter fire soon opened from the German batteries, which, during the engagement, had advanced to a commanding position on the left of the railread. The superiority of the German guns in firing soon became apparent. After an unequal duel the French fire slackened, the Germans causing great less to the French lines. Still the French in. by maintained their position heroically, and another attempt to dislodge signally failed.

For some time the engagement had the character of an artillery duel; but, when the German lines had taken the positions assigned them, a more active attack commenced, evidently with a desire on the part of the Germans to capture the position on the right bank of the Huisne, in order to execute a flanking movement, with the object of cutting between the army and Le Mans, and capturing a large

At 4 o'clock the tactics of the Germans seemed to be changed. A heavy massing of troops took place on the French right, under cover of the wood, illage of Brette, which was held by the French. The wood was on the extreme left of the Prossian position, stretching for miles to the southeast of the plain between the road and villages, and were commanded by the Prussian artillery, which was well posted on the left under cover of the

A sharp and precise needle-gun fire was opened on the French line and position left of the village of Brette, not more than 700 yards distant. It soon be came evident that it would be impossible for them to long hold the position unless the Germans were dislodged. The heavy fire of artillery directed on the woods had apparently but little effect. A large body of French infantry advanced in good orde across the plain, but were compelled to retire, with heavy loss, under a murderous fire of both artillery and muskerry. The contest for the possession of Brette was kept up here until dark, when an order reached the French to fall back on Le Mans.

The battle began about 1 o'clock, and reached its hight on the French left. The day was not cold, but the ground was covered with eight inches of snow which was fast melting under the Lot sun. At an early hour the streets of Le Mans-not more than . The Prussians threaten to bombard Longwy, and five miles from the field of battle-were filled with excited people and crowded with numerous wagons and ammunition supplies, all being ready to seek a place of safety in the rear in case of an unfavorable result of the fight.

At 4 o'clock the Germans advanced by columns. covered by the artillery, against the Chateau der Chartres, a pretty country place, and occupied it as beadquarters. Here, for the first time, the French battery, hitherto in reserve, opened fire, apparently taking the Germans by surprise, and causing their advance to waver, but only momentarily. With their usual obstinacy the Germans again pressed forward and attacked the French infantay, which occupied the terraced road below the General's posi-It soon became evident that the French were unable to withstand the heavy charges of the enemy. and at 5 o'clock the order to retreat was given The French articlery maintained a heavy fire, and the Germans seemed disinclined to pursue the ad-

which was never disorderly. Indeed the French still beld the strongest positions, and believed that the results of the day were not irrecoverably lost to them. Gen. Chanzy hoped to renew the fight under better anspices to-morrow; but, later in the evening an event occurred which caused him to change his

After dark, a strong force of Germans renewed the fight, attacking La Tuileries, the most important French position. Immense masses of infantry and a large force of cavalry advanced rapidly, scattering the French forces, who did not anticipate an attack. The Gardes Mobiles from Brittany fled in disorder, and the whole French force on the right bank of the duisne were compelled to make a rapid retreat upon Le Mans. This unforceeen disaster may compel the evacuation of Le Mans, if not break up Gen. Chanzy's result of their deliberations is not yet known.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS-THE PRUSSIANS AN-NOUNCE THAT GEN. CHANZY'S ARMY IS | undismost BROKEN UP-ANOTHER BATTLE SAID TO BE DIMINENT BY THE PRENCH.

Lospon, Monday, Jan. 16, 1871. Dispatches from Velsailles state that Prince Fredbroken up, disorganized, and retreating in three di- | Parlementaire, and also 33 violations of the Geneva |

rections. Twenty thousand prisoners have been taken. The battle is considered to be a decisive victory for the Prussians, and a crushing defeat for the

A dispatch from French sources states that the Army of the Loire has been reorganized, and is about to resume offensive operations. A dispatch received iu Bordeaux from Gen. Chanzy reports skirmishes with the Prussian advanced guard vesterday, and that he expects a general attack to-day.

THE BELEAGUERED CAPITAL.

THREE VIGOROUS SORTIES ON FRIDAY-THE FRENCH DRIVEN BACK-LATER NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR OF PARIS-TERRIBLE EFFECT-IVENESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT - GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 16, 1871. A dispatch just received from [Versailles on the night of the 13th, says that vigorous sorties have been made by the garrison of Paris in three several directions. The French simultaneously advanced against the Prussian Guards near Le Pourget and Drancy, north-east of Paris: against the Eleventh German Corps, near Mendon, south-west of Paris; and against the Second Bavarian Corps, near Clamart, also to the south of the city. The fighting in each instance was spirited, but resulted everywhere in the defeat of the French, who, repulsed at all points, retreated rapidly within their works, a portion of them in great disorder.

Paris newspapers furnish interesting particulars of the bombardment. They unite in saying that a rain of projectiles (some weighing 96 kilograms), unparalleled in the history of the siege, was pouring into that portion of Paris lying between the Hotel des Invalides and the Odeon. The bombardment continues without interruption throughout the day and night, and was so violent on the night of the 8th, between the Church of the Sulpice and the Miseum, that shells fell every two minutes. Hospitals, ambulances, schools, the publie libraries, the Churches of St. Sulpice, the Sar bonne, and Val de Grace, and many private houses have been struck. Women were killed both in the streets and their beds, and infants in their mothers' arms. One prejectile which fell in the Rue Vangirand killed four children and wounded five others. The unrivaled works of art in the Luxemberg and the Museum were destroyed. The Hospital Val de Graca suffered greatly, and wounded soldiers were there killed in their beds.

The bombardment was continued throughout the night of the 11th, shell falling every minute in the St. Sulpice quarter. Forts D'Issy, Vanves, and Montrouge also cannonaded with great violence. The reply from the external batteries was so effective as to inflict great damage upon the Prussian fortifications and cause a slackening of their fire. Forts Nogent, the village of Fentenay, and the bend of the Marne were also bombarded without important result. The forts on the eastern side of the city cannonaded the entire Prussian line in that direction, with much effect.

A dispatch from Versailles says the bombardment of Paris continued on the 14th. Forts Issy, Vanves, and Montrouge were silent.

GENERAL MILITARY NEWS.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE SAONE VALLEY-SKIRMISHING AT HAVRE-MOVEMENTS OF FAIDHERBE-INTENDED BOMBARDMENT OF LONDON, Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.

A despatch from Pruntrut, dated the 13th, reports e fighting all that day between Herioncourt and Croix, in the Department of Haute Saone, which had not ceased at a late hour in the evening. The result was unknown. Large reinforcements are stated to be coming from the North to the German Army of the East, A despatch from Havre says there is constant skirmishing near that city.

It is reported that the Prussians are turning the left wing of Gen. Faidherbe's Army of the North, and menacing Cambrai.

A dispatch from Lille says the army of Gen. Faidherbe is daily receiving reënforcements, and is advancing. His army encamped during Sunday at Albert, supported on its right by the divisions of Gens. Paulsee and Devoy, and on the left by that of Gen. Favre. The division of Gen. Robin remains at

It is expected that 50,000 Belgian troops will be concentrated upon the French border, in case Gen. Faidherbe is forced back to the frontier.

the women and children are flying into Belgium and Luxemburg. There was quite a heavy fight on Saturday near Longwy in which both infantry and artillery were engaged. The Prussians have destroyed the bridge over the Chiers between Longwy and Arlon. The material for the bombardment of Longwy is rapidly concen-

A dispatch from Bordeaux states that the Prussians have been dislodged from Gien, and are retreating on Montargis and Orleans.

The French Provisional Government has authorized the Bank of France to issue 1,500,000 francs of forced paper currency secured on the State domain. The semi-official statement is made that the rumor that Austria has offered her services as a mediator between Prussia and France, is at least

HOW THE WAR IS CONDUCTED. THE PRUSSIANS CHARGED WITH INHUMANITY-BISMARCK'S DEFENSE-COUNTER CHARGES OF

ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY THE FRENCH. LONDON, Monday, Jan. 16, 1871. The protest of the Paris Government to the foreign

Powers against the bombardment of the French capital by the Prussians is in effect as follows:

"The hombardment is proceeding wantonly upon hospitals, ambulances, and churches, and is killing many in-mocent women and children. All the authorities on war and military jusage require (that a warning to remove non-combatants shall precede the opening of such an attack upon a city. The hombardment, continues the protest, is not a preliminary to military action, but is an act coulty calculated to devastate the city and strike terror to the citizens by murder and incendiarism. The Government protests loudly in the face of the civilized world at this uncless tarburism, and concludes it many festo by the statement that the inhabitants of Paris are

Count Dismarck, in a note just issued to North Cerman representatives abroad, defends the German mode of warfare, and appeals for witnesses to the English and American reporters with the German stick Charles announces that Chanzy's army is barbarity, two cases in which the French fixed upon

Convention. He also says the French use explosive missiles, burn ships, maltreat persons, and encourage

the violation of their parole by French officers. In conclusion, Count Bismarck says the French rulers do not wish for peace, but gag the press, prevent the convocation of the National Assembly, and force the people to continue the war.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS,

THE CONFERENCE. JULES PAVRE STILL IN PARIS-HE CANNOT LEAVE WHILE THE BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES-PROBABLE EFFECT OF HIS DETENTION.

Jules Favre has addressed to the Powers concerned a circular, dated Paris, Jan. 12, replying to Earl Granville's invitation to the French Government to send a representative to the Conference on the Eastern Question. He points out that any settlement of the questions to be considered by the Conference, with France, unrepresented, would be void, and adds that he has been instructed by Minister Gambetta to proceed in person to London, to attend the Conference, but is unable to do so because the Prussians fire on flags of truce sent out from Paris. It is true that Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, is now authorized to promise him a pass and safe-conduct through the German lines. If it is received and the condition of Paris permits, he will proceed to London; but while the hombardment continues his departure is im-possible. In the meanwhile the defense of the city goes

on with undiminished vigor. Mehemed Ruchdi Pacha, the Turkish Minister of Finance, having been informed that Jules Favre has deelined to attend the London Conference, reserves the

right to sign the protocol. The Kreuz Zictung of Berlin has an editorial in reference to the rumors which have been in circulation that the neutral States represented in the London Conference will propose the opening of negotiations for peace between France and Prussia and Insists Ebat the Germans demand, and that peace is impossible without the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARMY REFORMS RECOMMENDED-SAFETY OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 16, 1871. Gen. Mansfield, whom the Government consults respecting the reorganization of the army, in a speech on Saturday, at the distribution of the volunteer military service in England, with no paid substitutes.

An assimilation of the administrations of the army and ravy is proposed. The plan is to commit the manage ment of the former to a Board similar to that of the

York, arrived at Roche's Point, below Queenstown, on unday afternoon, under sail.

The weather is tempestuous, and much damage has en occasioned to shipping. The gale was terrific off the Lands End on Sunday night.

TURKEY.

ROUMANIA STILL UNDER THE CONTROL OF TURREY-THE SULTAN AND KHEDIVE ON FRIENDLY TERMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15, 1871. The Turkish Government professes to have grounds for the belief that the confidential negotiations of Prince Charles of Roumania, with the powers looking to the abolition of his suzerainty to the Porte, have roved unsuccessful. It is known that the Sultan and Khedive are new on friendly terms.

SERVIA.

A PRINCE SENTENCED TO LIGHT YEARS IMPRIS-

PESTH, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871. Prince Alexander Karageorgewitch has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for complicity is the assassination of Prince Michael Obrenovitch in 1868.

THE SIEGE OF MOTEVIDEO-SCENES PRECEDING THE CAPITULATION-SAILORS LOST FROM THE U. S. CORVETTE PORTSMOUTH.

Montevideo advices of Dec. 7, via London, have already unnounced the capitulation of the city, and the establishment of the revolutionary party. The following correspondence briefly narrates interesting incidents which preceded the fall;

dents which preceded the fall:

MONTATIDEO, Nov. 27.—The besiegers have received over 1,500 innskets, singgled from Buenos Ayres, through the port of Nueva Palmira. There was an artillery duel between the selvanced outworks of both armies on the 25th. The Elancos succeeded in silencing the Government bieces, and compelly g them to fall back. A conspiracy to assassimate President Battle and several other members of the Government was discovered on the 25th through the zeal of Bustamante, Chief of Police and military commander of this city. Twelve mee, and 350 stand of small arms, with about 10,000 rounds of anomition were captured. The Flanco General, Aparicio, has established a novel practice, never before known in the case of a besleged city, of fixing a tariff for tolls, to be collected by an officer, on all descriptions of provisions, cattle, vegetables, and solid driven into the city. This is probably owing to the fact that as they cannot blockade the city by water, and all articles of prime necessity are brought from Colonia and Buenos Ayres, they have concluded to create a revenue by allowing goods to come in through their lines.

hrough their lines.

The United States corvette Portsmouth, Commander temmes, arrived on the 24th from Bahia. On the 25th a sunch bound on shore from the Portsmouth, capsized by theavy squall, and out of nine men two were drowned. The United States steamship Wasp is still stationed at colonia in apprehension of disturbance in that neighborhood.

DUENOS AYRES.

DEFEAT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT-LOPEZ MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 27 .- Advices from Buenos

Avres to the 26th confirm the defeat of all the National Government armies by the swift and strategical move ments of Gen. Lopez Jourdan and subordinates, who seem to be more than a match for Mitre, Rivas, Agala, and Galley y Obes, and a host of other officers. A few cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in that

PARAGUAY.

FORMATION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 27.-The Convention raming the new Constitution has nearly completed that charter. President Rivarola had gone to Victoria to charter. President Rivarola had gone to Victoria to start a military expedition into one of the Indian tribes for the purpose of rescuing a number of Paraguayans recently captured by them and held in serfdom. Preparations for the general elections were progressing steadily and peaceably. Neither Señor Parantios (Brazilian) nor Señor Roorigues (Uruguayan Minister), to conclude the protocol of peace between Paraguay and the Allies, nave yet arrived in Asuncion. Reports from the country about are all very encouraging with regard to crops, and the general disposition evinced by all classes to profit by their late adversity and till the soil in carnest.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. .King Victor Emanuel has given a ban-

....It is said that an officer of high rank has arrived in Luxemburg with a letter from the King of Prussia to Prince Henry.

....The great sculling match over the Tyne Championship Course for 2200 a side between J. Renforth and H. Kelley, represesenting the Tyne, and J. Taylor and T. Winship, came off on Sa'urday. The betting was 7 to 4 on Renforth and Kelley, who led throughout the race, and wen easily by several lengths.

... A great match at billiards, of 1,000 points. came off in London, on Saturday, between Bennett, the present champion, and Cook, jr., the former champion. The latter starting with a lead of 250 against the 215 of his opponent, made one break of, 752, including 219 spot strokes, and won the match by 752 points. The time occupied by the game was 1 hour and 45 minutes.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. .Col. James W. Sever died in Boston yesterday,

.The Rev. Adam Wilson, D. D., of Waterville,

The reappearance of James W. Wallack, last at the Globe Theater, in Bestee, drew an Francisc audience. Col. S. Jones Jackson, a veteran of the Florida sican Wars, and Provest Narshal of San Praucisce during the on, deed or Thursday at Santa Clara, Cat.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

. The Potomac River is again open to naviga-The steamer Moses Taylor sailed from San

The gitempted revolution in the North-West-

WASHINGTON.

THE GEORGIA REPRESENTATIVES-THE BENEFITS OF THE HOMESTEAD LAW TO BE EXTENDED -OFFICE-HUNTING CONGRESSMEN.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16, 1871. The admission of four out of the seven Representatives from Georgia to-day brings the political affairs of that State to the front again. The various Senators-elect are here, waiting the slow movements of the Senate Judiciary Committee. There appears to be a probability of two contests before the next House. The certificate has not been issued for the Vth or Augusta District. Dr. Republican. The latter also aspires, as a Senator-elect,

to a seat in that Chamber until the 4th of March Both gentlemen were the candidates of their respective parties for the present and the next Congress. The Governor has not yet decided to issue a certificate, and will, it is believed, set the election aside as void. In one county the ballot-boxes were destroyed by a mob, and in another the Jedges were forced to sign a false return at the peril of their lives. This is the Tombs District, and these out-rages were in direct harmony with that worthy's instruc-tions. In all probability a new election will be ordered by the Governor. Mr. Whitely claims that but for the violence indicated his majority would be more than 2,000. An improved the nearly of interest to all soldiers and

An important measure of interest to all soldiers and ailors of the late war was agreed upon by the Military Committee to-day, and will be reported to the House Homestead law so that every soldier, sailer, marine and officer who served to days against the Rebellion may receive a patent for 100 acres of land for a homestead, on conditition that he shall settle upon it for a period which, together with the time he served in the army or navy, would make five years. In other words the time of his service will be deducted from the five ears of residence required by the Homestead law; and, if discharged for wounds or disability, the whole term of upon and cultivate the land at least two years, and is to be allowed a year, after selecting his homestead, within which to commence his settlement. If he does not wish to avail himself of this privilege, he may assign his homestead certificate within 12 months from the date thereof to any citizen of the United States over 21 date thereof to any citizen of the United States over 21 years of age, or person who has declared his intentien to become such, who has not previously availed himself of the benefits of the homestead or preëmption laws, and said assignee shall succeed to all the rights of the soider, but no such assignor of a homestead certificate shall thereafter have the right to avail himself of the benefit of the Homestead acts. The privilege of assignment will make the land certificates have some small value, for they can be sold to persons not soiders who wish to settle in the West. In case of the death of any person who would be cutifled to a homestead under the provisions of the bill. West. In case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the bill, his widow, if annuaried—or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children—will be entitled to the same benefits. Disabled soldiers, whose names are on the possion rolls, are allowed to designate an agent to make the settlement for them required by the bill. This bill is doubtless as far as Congress will go toward giving soldiers land boungies, or special privileges under the Homestead laws, and it is not certain that the Semate will consent to going so far. The measure is certain to pass the thouse, however. It is claimed that under its provisions colories of soldiers will be formed to go out and settle in the Territories and new States, following the example of the colony at Greeley, Colorado.

A large majority of the Republic House whose constituents did not think proper to rethe blue book, consulting their friends, and boring the President and Cabinet officers, to secure appointments as seen as their Congressional term ends. The ambition of some of these gentlemen is to serve the country abroad as Ministers and Consuls; others aspire to Juabroad as Ministers and Consuls; others aspire to Ju-dicial honors, which accounts for the numerous bills now pending to create additional Judicial Districts. Asses-sorships, Collectorships, and District-Attorneyships take the fancy of others. A few have an ambition to increase the population of the Territories, and would like to be Governors or Secretaries, and half a dozen hanker after the offices of Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Doarkeeper of the House, and are willing to serve where they now rule, rather than go back to private life.

It is expected that the Democratic candidate for Dele-ctors is a Woming will context the sear of the Delectors.

gate for Wyoming will contest the seat of the Delegateelect, Col. Jones, on the ground that he received the votes of persons not qualified to vote. This refers to the female voters. Col. Jones will stand by his constituents, though he believes that he received enough male votes to elect him. Very few women voted with the Democracy. The Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of the Gen-

eral Land Office, Wm. H. Lowery, formerly a clerk in the General Land Office, but for several years one of the counsel of the New-Idria Company, and Messrs, Stokes Stocek, and Buell, clerks in the Land Office, were before the House Judiciary Committee, this morning, to testify in reference to the record of the patent to the Panoche Grande Ranche, claimed to have been issued. When a patent is issued, it is recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and sent to the President with an accompany ing letter asking for his signature, and then, with another letter to the Recorder of the General Land Office for record. Both of these letters are recorded in the Commissioner's Office, and the originals preserved. The clerk who recorded the patent iteatified, to-day, that the patent was not complete, but in part from a printed form, and that the record, as he rehembers it, was made before the signature of the President, the seal, and the dates were affixed. This was the usual mode of proceedure. The witnesses all agreed that the letters "FX D" in the margin, in red link, meant that the record had been examined and compared with the original and found to be correct. Mr. Granger said that the newspaper report that he had discovered, as long ago as last August, that the lock of his files had been tampered with, was incorrect. The letter which should have accompanied this patent was not on his file hast August, and it might have been extracted before that time, but the whole file of letters, covering five months, in which this letter. for record. Both of these letters are recorded in the

An officer of the army, stationed here, who has just returned from a tour of duty southward, reports the con-tinuance of Ku-Klux lawlessness in North Carolina. A and of outlaws and murderers has for some months past made harbor in the swamps of Robeson County, sallying forth at concerted periods, robbing and shooting wherever it suited them, until the people of the county are in constant fear of their lives. Efforts have been made to break up this gang, but have met with no suceess. One or two members of it have been killed, but this only increases the bloodthirstiness of those who remain. A company of the Fourth United States Artillery, under A company of the Fourth United States Artillery, under Major Even Thomas, was sent to Lumberton, the county seat on the Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, 69 miles west of Wilmington, in December, to give protection to the people, and assist in capturing the outlaws, but they have secomplished little. On Saturday last, the leader of the gang, Henry Berry Lowry, with an accomplice or two, wayhaid and shot a preminent citizen of the county, a Mr. Taylor, within a short distance of his house, and not more than 200 yards from the camp of the U.S. troops. Mr. Taylor was instantly killed. He was accompanied by a gentleman who recognized Lowry at the time of the shooting, and escaped several shots aimed at himself. The troops were soon out in search of the assassins, but the outlaws had made a safe retreat to their haunts in the swamps. Mr. Taylor was a prominent citizen of the county, and owning large property there. Last Priday was held as a Taylor was a prominent citizen of the county, and owning large property there. Last Friday was held as a
day of fasting and prayer among the colored people,
on account of the attempt to depose Gov.
Holden by impeachment, and for the deliverance of the loyal people from the outrages
and barbarities committed by Ku-Klux.

Tae Ways and Means Committee of the House had under consideration to-day a change in the tariff on whisky, rum, and gin. By the bungling phraseology of the law importers of these liquors are now paying a duty of \$2 50 a gallon, while on brandy the duty is only \$2. The Com-

The Committee on Appropriations have completed the Naval Appropriation bill. The only items it contains, other than for ordinary running expenses, are an appropriation of \$600,000 to build two torpede boats for harbor defense, and one of \$1,000,000 to construct a sort of floating battery and dock similar to the British floating dock at Bermuda, recently towed across the ocean from England to the West Indies. These new expenditures are to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sales of old material made by the Navy Department.

A Committee of the National Colored Labor Union, appointed by the late Convention, waited upon the

appointed by the interest of the plan of national education. He endorsed their views. The Hon. D. J. Morrell, as manager of the Cambria

Works, Johnstown, Penn., employs a very large force of

skilled and unskilled laborers. Three years ago, in his annual report to the Board of Directors, he suggested, as a remedy for labor and capital difficulties, the introduction of a system of industrial partnership. In the report recently submitted by him, he renewed his suggestions, and gave interesting statements of the result of the more prominent English efforts, and also referred approvingly to the similar enterprises which the Mesars. Reconstrucprominent English energy, and also referred approximity to the similar enterprises which the Messrs. Brewsters and A. S. Camelon & Co. of New-York are carrying on, Mr. Morrell gave in brief an account of the workings of the Gorman cooperative banks, and also suggested the formation of councils of arbitration. When these suggestions were first made, the Directors were not impressed with the scheme, but Mr. Morrell is now sanguine

of being able to make an effort in this direction ere

Jefferson F. Long (colored), was admitted by the House to-day as a Representative from Georgia. He is of darker complexion than Rainey of South Carolina.

Both were engaged in conversation soon after the former
was sworn in. Many of the Republican members congratulated Long on his admission.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

REORGANIZING THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS— A PRESS CENSORSHIP ESTABLISHED.

Washington, Jan. 16 .- A circular was issued this afternoon, reorganizing the Internal Revenue Office, and establishing rules and regulations for the Bureau. The Bureau is to consist of four principal Divisions, viz.:

First Division of Law, in charge of the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue, assisted by Mr. William H. Armstrong, Second Division of Correspondence, Statistics, and matters not otherwise provided for, in charge of the First Deputy; Third Division of Accounts, in charge of the Third Deputy; Pourth Division of Distilled Spirits, Merchandise in Bond, &c., in charge of the Third Deputy, These are again subdivided into various sections in charge of officials named in the circular. Mr. Clifford Thomson and Mr. W. O. Avery are specially assigned to duty, the former as Chief in charge of Supervisors and Detectives, and the latter as Chief in charge of appointments, records, commissions, and leaves of absence.

The rules and regulations established are mainly for the transaction of the routine business of the office, and do not differ in many respects from those in fores in other Departments, as they concern the responsibility of the heads of the Division, duties of clerks, observance of office hours, &c.

The feducine is prescribed concerning the furnishing The Bureau is to consist of four principal Divisions, viz.

the heads of the Division, and the office hours, &c.

The following is prescribed concerning the furnishing of information to the representatives of the Press:

"All information designed for publication will first be submitted to the Commissioner, when, if approved by him, the same will be amounced by peating on a bulletin to be kept for the perpose. The grying of information to reported to the content, in violation of the above rules, will be reported to the Commissioner for his action."

THE HORNET EXPEDITION—CAPTURE OF THE LANDED CARGO AND KILLING OF 17 MEN OF THE EXPEDITION-ACCIDENT TO THE WEST

INDIA CABLE. HAVANA, Jan. 16 .- The entire cargo of the Hornet, landed on the island, was captured. One cannon and three flags were also captured in an engagement with those who composed the Hornet expedition, and 17 of the men were killed. In the same engagement four Spaniards were killed and nine were wounded.

Col. Chinchilla, who has established himself at Santo-Serterendos, had an encounter with 200 insurgents, under the command of Acevedo, at Sales, and 20 of the insur-

An accident happened to the Porto Rice Cable, at a point about 20 miles off Morrant Bay, Jamaica. The steamer Darian is now engaged making the necessary repairs to the injured cable, and her prospects of completing them at an early day are considered bright in

THE CUBAN ACCOUNT OF THE HORNET EXPEDI-TION-ARRIVAL OF SENORA CESPEDES IN NEW-YORK.

The Cuban officials in New-York completely deny the correctness of the news from Havana, as published above, of the alleged capture of the arms and supplies of the Hornet. They point out that the Havana account places the landing on the 12th, while they are in receipt of positive information that it took place safely on the 7th. They also say that the Hornet left Aspinwall on the 31st ult., which would enable her to reach the

on the 3ist ult., which would enable her to reach the Cuban coast long before the 12th.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the City of Merida, from Havana, was Señora Cespedes, wife of the Cuban President, who was captured, while proceeding to this country, near Guanaja Inlet, and was released by the Spaniards on condition that she would immediately leave the island. A large number of prominent Cubans went on beard to welcome her. She reports that the Cubans are determined to continue the conflict, and are sanguine of success. She has been with her husband, the President, since about the commencement of the revolt, and has had ample facilities for observing the progress of the conflict. She says that the Spaniards are trying to capture the leading women of the island, in order to influence them to prevail on the leading being to surrender, whom also the Spaniards calculate would be induced to come to terms to save their female relatives from detention. She attributes her release to a desire to make a display of generosity. The their female relatives from detention. She attributes her release to a desire to make a display of generosity. The Senora is a sister of Gen. Quesada, and is about 20 years of age. She has a pleasant-looking face, is affable in con-ver atton, and a fair type of the women of the Camaguey region. She takes an ard, at interest in the light for in-dependence, and was much gratified at the news of the safety of the Hornet's cargo.

ENING SESSIONS OF BOTH HOUSES-NO IM-PORTANT BUSINESS TRANSACTED-PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE CHARTER OF THE ELEVATED -THE TAMMANY PROGRAMME IN

THE TWOMBLY OUTRAGE. o'clock, and adjourned without gransacting any important business. In the Assembly a bill was introduced disproved. It is believed at Washington that the Presiwich-st. There [was | barely a quorum present in either

A report of the Inew State Capitol Commissioners was presented in the Senate, but not read. They recommend that the work he continued, and ask for \$100,000.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met this evening, and Mr. Twombly appeared and presented his protest. Thomas C. Field, appeared as counsel for Cary. Fields produced the record of proceedings before the Board of County Carressers in New York, and hissisted that the case of Mr. Twombly was there presented in tuil, and argued against taking testimony in favor of contestants. Mr. Twombly, who appeared for himself, in the absence of his lawyer, asked for subpensa for witnesses, to show the vote of the district which was thrown out by the canvassers. The Committee adjourned without making a decision, but it is supposed they will not refuse to hear testimony. The Tammany leaders have come to the concentsion that the somer the Twombly matter is got out of the way the better. Their tacties appear to contemplate a speedy decision and report by the Committee—of course, in favor of Cary. Hence Mr. Fields's anxiety to shut out testimony, and his great respect for the authority of the Board of County Canvassers.

The New Capitol Commissioners, in their annual report, submitted to the Senate to-night, say: The amount expended during the year and up to Jon. I. 1871, was A report of the new State Capitell Commissioners was

The New Capitel Commissioners, in their annual report, submitted to the Senate to-night, say: The amount expended during the year and up to Jan. 1, 1871, was \$923,671-86; total expenditures prior to 1870, as per the annual report of the Commissioners of 1803, were \$689,063-15; total expenditures from the commencement of the work to Jan. 1, 1871, \$1,612,734-98. As to the probable cost of the building, they refer to the estimates already made, and state that no changes in the plant can be advantageously made now, and close by recommending a further appropriation of \$1,000,000 for an energetic advance of the work.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. SENATE ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1871.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock. The annual report of the New Capitol Commissioners for 1870 was received, together with a communication from the same's stating that the information called for by the Senate is received, logistic varieties and the second is stating that the information called for by the Senate is contained in their annual report.

Bills were introduced—Relative to the redemption of lands sold for unpaid taxes; to amend the net providing for the sales of lands for unpaid taxes; amending the Morrisania School act; relative to a stenographic reporter for the Courts of the Sixth Judicial District; and to authorize a railroad from Clinton-square to Waif-st.,

The bill to regulate the term of office of notaries public, relating to those appointed during a recess of the Legis-lature, was passed. The Senate then went into Commit-tee, when several bills of minor importance were ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Senate resolution directing the Controller to pay for stone-cutting on the new Capitel building a sum not to exceed \$44,000, was received and unani-

mously adopted. Bills were introduced to repeal the act for an experimental railway in New-York and Wostehester Counties; and relative to the Marine Court of New-Yorks.

A MOVEMENT FOR TEMPERANCE. Whereas, Intemperance induces insanity, increases crime, produces pauperism, and is the source of sickness, sins and serrows innumerable; Therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly entreat and respectfully request all preachers and publishers to so present to the people the Christian duty of Temperance in the fourth week in June and the fourth week in December as to aid in checking the social usages which lead to the desceration of the Fourth of July and New Year's Day. And we hereby petition Congress, in behalf of the District of Columbia and the Territories under its jurisdiction, and the several State Legislatures in behalf of their several States. to enact suitable laws prohibiting the sale of Intexicating Liquors on Sundays, Election days, the Fourth

of July, and all other holingys. The about was adopted "as the sense of the meeting" of the New-York Pastors' Association (Presbyteriae), held at No. 9 University-place, on Monday noon, Jan. 16,

Blank petitions can be had free of charge by sending a Stamped envelope, with your own address 65 it, to the Rev. Wm. W. Williams, Williams College, Williamstown

SAN DOMINGO.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE COMMISSIONERS IN THIS CITY. PREPARATION FOR THE VOYAGE—THE WORK

The following members of the San Domingo

Commission arrived at the Aster House, from Washington, yesterday morning: The Hon. Benjamin F. Wade and Andrew D. White, Commissioners; Alleh G. Burton, Secretary, and Fred. Douglass, jr., Assistan Secretary: Fr. C. C. Parry, Botanist; R. R. Hitt and John P. Foley, Stenographers. Commissioner Howe of Boron was expected last night, and Prof. Blake, Geologisa is expected to join the party to-day. Prof. T. F. Crase of Cornell University accompanies President White as Private Secretary, and ex-Senator Wade is attended by his son, Capt. Henry Wade, in the same capacity. Gen. Sigel ar rived yesterday, and will accompany the Commission in an unofficial capacity. Gen. Porter, the President's Sec-retary, and Commodore Aiden, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, are also here to give their personal attention to the preparations. The arrangements for their depart ure were fully mentioned last night, and if no unforce obstacles arise, the Commissioners, and the gentlemen accompanying them, will sail in the frigate Tennessec, Capt. Temple, now lying in the vicinity of the Battery, at 10 o'clica to-day. The expedition, at present made up, is composed of 24 persons, including the three missioners, their Private Secretaries, the Secretary of the Commission, two stenographers, half a dozen representatives of the press, several scienaccompany the expedition by the President. Each peron having the requisite authority from Washington has been furnished by Mr. Wade, President of the Commission, with a pass signed by him admitting the holder to the Tennessee. These passes were rendered necessary in onsequence of the immense pressure on the members for permission from all sorts of persons, presenting all sorts of excuses and arguments from all sorts of authorities, to accompany the Commission. The Commander of the frigate reported to Mr. Wade that the steamer had accommodations for only 24 passengers, and the list was necessarily confined to those having President Grant's

Members of the Commission were yesterday occupied in selecting a very large collection of works in English, French, and Spanish, embracing everything attainable in New-York that had ever been printed on the subject of San Deminge, including maps, Government reports, accounts of explorations, travels, histories, &c. During the voyage down the Commissioners and their secretaries hope to familiarize themselves to some extent with this with a better knowledge than they have at present of what is already known concerning the country they are to visit. Their rooms at the Aster House were also the scene of busied preparations for a long journey, including arrangements for camping out. Great numbers of citizens called upon the Commissioners to pay their spects, and the noble army of ax-grinders charged upon them in full force with perpetual accessions of fresh recaforcements. Dr. Howe was detained in Boston by temporary illness, but was expected to leave on the evening train last night. He telegraphed in the afternoon inqui ing what was the latest hour at which it would do for him to arrive in New-York, and was told in reply that orders had been issued for the entire party to be on board the Tennessee at 9 this morning.

So much of an inaccurate character has been printed in regard to the Commission, its objects and character, as well as its alleged expected results, that it is proper to state that the opinion of no member of the Commission has been asked by the President, and none has been given on the subject of annexing San Domingo to the United States. Neither has the President given any oral orders are contained in the resolutions by Congress. It has also been stated that the Commission expects to return in a certain time. This is also untrue. It is not restricted to any time, and it will return only when its object shall h ve been accomplished; although its members speak of from six to eight weeks as the the President's wishes heretofore, it is now established that he seeks only a full, fair, and impartial investigation. If the Commission reports the facts as sustain his previously expressed opinion, he will hope for favorable action by Congress; if otherwise, there is good an thority for believing that the whole scheme will be abanmission that what he wants is the exact truth, and above all, that he wants to know whether there is any foundation for the stories of cor-ruption in connection with the San Domingo debt, or on any other points in the whole matter If there is, he has, he says, more interest than any other ALBANY, Jan. 16 .- The Legislature met at 7 | man in the United States in finding it out. If there to dent means to rest his case on the decision of the Co to their personal views. He had never seen President White until after the appointment; Senator Wade's opinions on the subject were unknown, and of Dr. Howe the President only knew that he was the life-ion; friend

LETTER OF SECRETARY FISH

HISTORY OF FORMER NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-WHY THEY RESULTED UNSUCCESSFULLY-THE PEOPLE OF SAN DO MINGO NEARLY UNANIMOUS FOR ANNEXA-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The following is Secretary Fish's letter accompanying the President's mes-sage, transmitting the documents and correspondence called for by Senator Sumner's resolution; WHAT THE RESOLUTION CALLED FOR.

referred the resolution of the Senate of the 4th instant "that the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Schate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation of the Dominican' portion of the Island of San Domingo, or the purchase of any part thereof, including the first and all subsequent instructions to any agent or Consul of the United States, with the correspondence of such agent or Consul; also, any protocol or convention signed by such agent or Consul; also, an account of the debt and liabilities of the Do minican Government, especially its obligations to the neighboring Republic of Hayti: also, the provisions of the existing Constitution of Dominica, so far as the se relate to the sale or transfer of the National domain,

The limits of those parts of the Island of San Domingo which were formerly under the dominion of Spain and France, respectively, were defined with fullness and precision by the treaty between those Powers signed at Paris on the 3d of June, 1777, a translation of which is hereunto annexed. This boundary has been compared with the line shown by the official map of the island, pub lished by the Dominican Government, and has been found to correspond with it. A copy of that boundary line, as shown by the official map, is herewith transmitted. By the 9th Article of the treaty of peace between Spain and France, on the 22d of July, 1795, commonly called the "Trenty of Basic," Spain ceded to France her territory in and sovercignty over that island, which, however, were restored to Spain by the 8th Article of the treaty between the Allied Powers of Europe on the 36th of May, 1815. By an ordinance of King Charles X. of France of the 17th of April, 1820, a translation of which is also heremate annexed, the independence of the French part of the island was acknowledged upon certain conditions, one of which was that the inhabitants were required to make certain annual payments into the French treasury. These payments were further regulated by formal treaties between France and Hayti of the 31st of October, 1825, the 19th 4f February, 1835, the 18th of May, 1945, and the 1st of weteber, 1834. In hone of these instruments is any reference made to the Spanish portion of the Island of Sau Dondingo, and to public document of any kind can be found which makes the territory or the inhabitants of that region hable for any of the debt to France assumed by the Government of Hayti.

DOMINICAN INDEPENDENCE. tween Spain and France, on the 22d of July, 1795, com-

The independence of the Dominican Republic was de clared and a Constitution for its Government was proclaimed on the 1st of December, 1821. On the 19th of April, 1844, that Government issued a deerde equalizing April, 1844, that Government issued a deerge equalizing the treatment to be given to the flags of all bations in its ports. Under date of the 18th of October, 1848, it negatived a treaty of commerce and navigation with France, on she 6th of March, 1850, to encluded a stealar treaty with Great Britagn. On the 3th of May and the 26th of July, 1852, other similar treathes with France and Depmark was respectively concluded. On the 22d of march, 1851, it concluded a treaty of commercy with Sandhalo on the 18th of February, 1822, the Dominican Republic concluded a treaty with family is independence was formally acknowledge. By Spain, On the 24th of July, 1855, it concluded a treaty with and its independence was formally acknowledge. By Spain, On the 24th of July, 1855, it concluded a treaty of commerce with the Netherlands. and on the 24th of October, 1867, a similar treaty with the and on the 24th of October, 1867, a similar treaty with the United States. On the 22d of February, 1848, that Government having applied to this Government for recognises Eighth Page.